

**LAND AT BLACK PRINCE ROAD
AND SALAMANCA PLACE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF
SOUTHWARK, SE1 7HB**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH**

PCA REPORT NO: 11292

SITE CODE: BPN12

SEPTEMBER 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

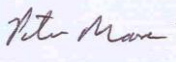
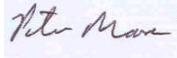
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Land at Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place, London
Borough of Southwark, SE1 7HB

Type of project

Archaeological Watching Brief

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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Neil Hawkins		10.09.12
Graphics Prepared by:	Josephine Brown		11.09.12
Graphics Checked by:	Peter Moore		17.09.12
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore		17.09.12

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**Land at Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place, London Borough of
Lambeth, SE1 7HB**

An Archaeological Watching Brief

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 3059 7867

Site Code: BPN12

Written and researched by: Neil Hawkins

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, September 2012

Project Manager: Peter Moore

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes

Contractor : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre
96, Endwell Road
Brockley
London, SE4 2PD

Tel.: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7732 7896

E-mail: pmoore@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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September 2012

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at land at Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place, Lambeth, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7HB. The watching brief was undertaken between 15th and 17th August 2012, and the work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes.
- 1.2 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the ground reduction and removal of solid obstructions prior to piling for a new development. Archaeological trial pits had previously been undertaken on the site (Moore 2012) which identified a sequence of natural strata overlain by a deposit which contained post-medieval, 16th and 17th century pottery sealed by 19th and 20th century deposits. The site had been identified as having high archaeological potential for remains relating to the post-medieval period (Hawkins 2012) as an important yet unpublished group of 16th century pottery wasters, the 'Salamanca Place Group', was found on the site in the 1960s. The Lambeth Pottery of the 19th century was also located directly next to the site and even extended onto the site in the early 20th century.
- 1.3 The archaeological watching brief recorded natural terrace gravel consistent with the known Kempton Park gravels overlain by a natural layer of 'brickearth'. This was sealed by a reworked dirty 'brickearth' deposit equivalent to the layer recorded during the trial pits. This was then overlain by late 19th/early 20th century made ground and modern concrete.
- 1.4 Despite the apparent undisturbed nature of the majority of the underlying stratigraphy the watching brief recorded no archaeological features or material culture or anything associated with either the Lambeth Pottery of the late 19th and early 20th century or the 16th century 'Salamanca Place Group' of pottery wasters.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 15th and 17th August 2012, in advance of ground works prior to a new development at Land at Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place, Lambeth, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7HB. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 3059 7867.
- 2.2 The archaeological watching brief consisted of the observation of exploratory ground works in the location of a new development. All ground works were monitored by an attendant archaeologist.
- 2.3 The commissioning client was CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Neil Hawkins, and the project management of Peter Moore. The archaeological investigations were monitored by Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Telford Homes.
- 2.4 Site records were compiled using the unique site code BPN12. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.



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16/03/12 MR

Figure 1
Site Location
1:10,000 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications. Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

3.2 In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.3 Regional Guidance: The London Plan

3.3.1 Additional relevant planning strategy framework is provided by The London Plan, published January 2011. It includes the following policy of relevance to archaeology within central London:

Historic environment and landscapes

POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Strategic

A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.4 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Lambeth

- 3.4.1 The study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Lambeth, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. Relevant policy statements for the protection of the buried archaeological resource within the borough are contained within the Lambeth Local Development Framework Core Strategy, adopted January 2011.
- 3.4.2 The proposed development of the site is subject to the Council's Archaeology Policies:

Environment

Built heritage

37 Lambeth has approximately 2,500 listed buildings. The vast majority of these are nineteenth century residential dwellings reflecting the historical development of the borough. Typically two or three structures are added to the statutory list each year. A local list of historically significant buildings (not on the national list) is being prepared.

2.38 There are 62 conservation areas in Lambeth covering approximately 30 per cent of the borough. The first was designated in 1969 and the most recent in 2009. These are also mostly residential in character, with the notable exceptions of the South Bank, characterised by post-war cultural and civic buildings, and West Norwood with its nineteenth century cemetery and many fine monuments. The borough also has seventeen Archaeological Priority Zones and eight historic Registered Parks and Gardens (of which two are private), and has protected strategic views in the north of the borough of St Paul's Cathedral and the Palace of Westminster (a World Heritage site).

Summary of Spatial Planning Issues

F. Creating and maintaining attractive, distinctive places

2.97 Place shaping will need to take place in the context of Lambeth's listed buildings, conservation areas, protected strategic views (see Annex 8), historic Registered Parks and Gardens and archaeological priority zones.

Policy S9 – Quality of the Built Environment

The Council will improve and maintain the quality of the built environment and its liveability, in order to sustain stable communities, by:

(b) Safeguarding and promoting improvements to the borough's heritage assets including appropriate uses and improvements to listed buildings, maintaining a local list of heritage assets, carrying out conservation area character appraisals and management plans, and making appropriate provision for assets of archaeological value.

4.42 National planning policy sets out the requirements for the protection and enhancement of listed buildings, archaeological heritage and the character and appearance of conservation areas.

- 3.4.3 No designated heritage assets, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Battlefield or Historic Wreck designations lie within the site or its immediate vicinity. The site lies in an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Lambeth.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The solid geology of the site is shown by the Institute of Geological Sciences (IGS 1979) as London Clay deposits forming the London Basin.

4.1.2 The British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 270, South London: 1998) illustrates the underlying drift geology of the site to be Kempton Park Gravels, defined as post-diversionary Thames River Terrace Deposits; gravel, sandy and clayey in part.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The ground surface of the area of the site is generally level with a spot height of 4.4m OD immediately northwest at the junction of Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place.

4.2.2 The site is located 100m east of the 'south' bank of the River Thames.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 A detailed account of the archaeological and historical background of the site can be found in the desk based assessment for the site (Hawkins 2012). A summary of this is reproduced below.

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 Limited evidence for prehistoric activity in the area of the study has been identified. This evidence is mostly represented by a small number of worked flint finds, from at least four sites in the vicinity, many of which are undiagnostic. Recovered from the River Thames to the west was a bronze spearhead, found off Millbank.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 Limited evidence for activity during the Roman period was also identified within the vicinity. This is represented by Roman pottery and two fragments of Roman glass recovered from two separate sites. However slightly further afield it is thought that the line of Kennington Park Road to the east may follow the line of Stane Street, the Roman road from London to Chichester.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 Limited evidence for Anglo-Saxon and early medieval activity has been identified in the vicinity of the site. The Church of St Mary in Lambeth Palace Road is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086.

5.4.2 It is thought the area of the site lay as agricultural land to the east of the built up area of the village of Lambeth in the late medieval period. The line of Black Prince Road itself is considered to have medieval origins, when it was known as Kennington Lane. A number of sites in the vicinity have recorded late medieval agricultural activity including 19 Albert Embankment which encountered a cultivation soil and agricultural boundary ditches.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 During the post-medieval period the site continued to lie in agricultural or horticultural land on the eastern periphery of Lambeth. In 1963 John Ashdown discovered a dump of late sixteenth century coarse red earthenware pottery wasters on the site of Bruce House. It is thought these were not *in situ* and represented dumping of industrial waste on what had been agricultural or horticultural land. The finds included an important assemblage of milk pans, pipkins, jugs, large storage vessels and industrial vessels now known as the 'Salamanca Place Group'.

5.5.2 John Rocque's map of London 1745 illustrates the site to be fully developed with a square of buildings around a yard. The site continues to evolve through the 19th and 20th centuries and the Lambeth Pottery which was already adjacent to the site to the north and west occupies the site in 1937, as illustrated by the Ordnance Survey map of that year.

5.5.3 Bruce House which was demolished to make way for the new development was erected on

the site in c. 1963.

5.6 Previous Archaeological Work

- 5.6.1 The site has been subject to a previous archaeological investigation. Four trial pits were undertaken on the site (Moore 2012) which recorded natural gravel overlain by a dirty 'brickearth' layer from which was recovered 16th and 17th century pottery. This was sealed by 19th and 20th century made ground.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd monitored all excavations necessitated by the works, which were undertaken by 360° mechanical excavator.
- 6.2 The faces of the watching brief area that required examination and recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological levels was by hand.
- 6.3 All recording systems employed were fully compatible with those used elsewhere in the area; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, and presented in PCAs Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of archaeological strata and features excavated and/or exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:50, 1:100, and 1:200, and the sections at 1:20 and 1:10, as appropriate. The recording system used was a combination of single or multi-context plans complemented by sections, where appropriate.
- 6.4 A digital photographic record was taken of the watching brief.
- 6.5 Ground level in the area of the site was approximately 4.40m OD which was taken from a spot height immediately northwest at the junction of Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place. The levels given in this report are measured from that approximate datum.

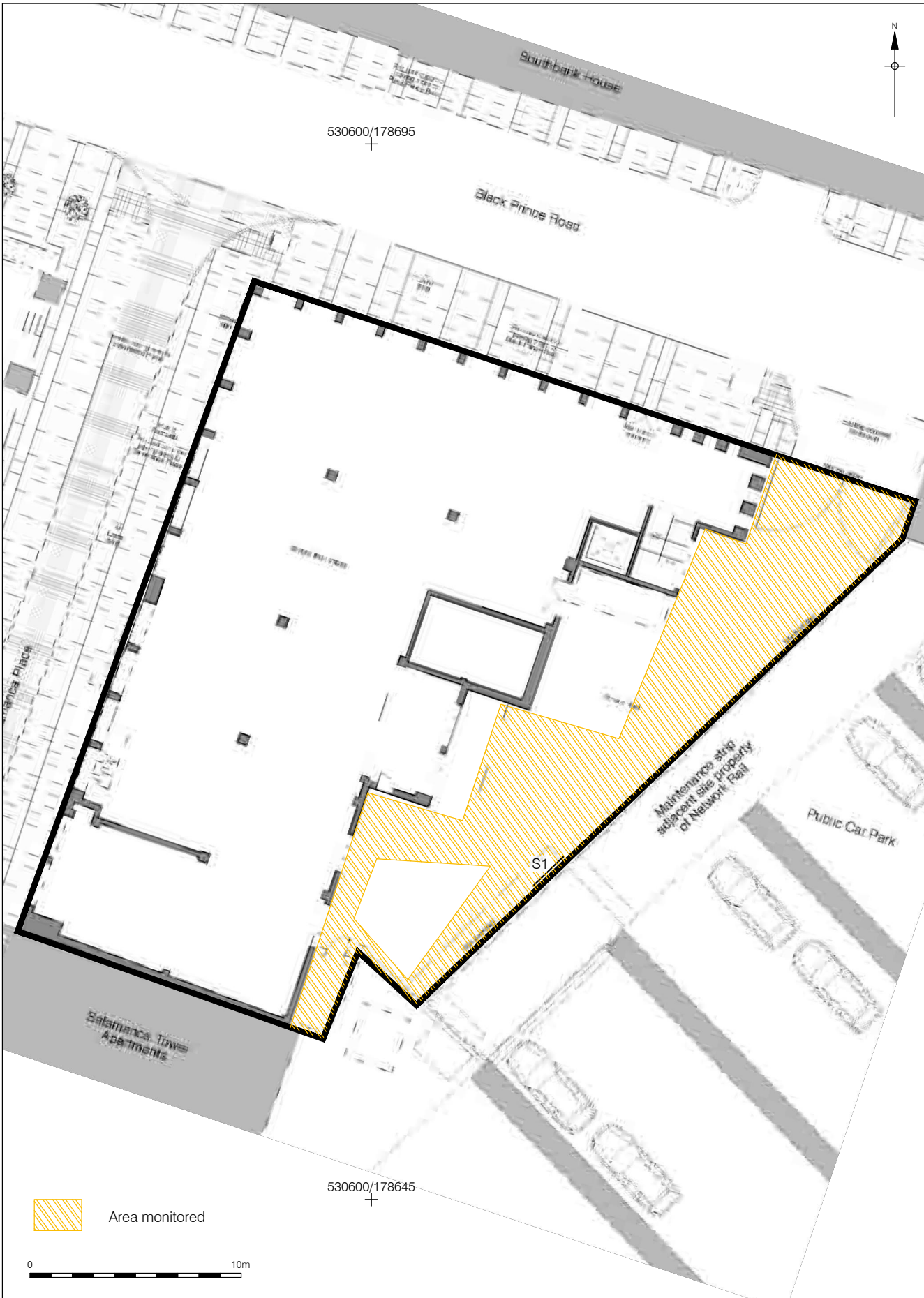


Figure 2
 Watching Brief Location
 1:250 at A4

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered during the watching brief was a layer of natural sandy gravel, [4]. This deposit was recorded throughout the entirety of the watching brief area located between c. 2.60m OD and 2.40m OD, 1.80m and 2m below modern ground level. This deposit was consistent with the known underlying geology, the Kempton Park Terrace, as illustrated by the British Geological Survey Sheet for the area (Sheet 270, South London: 1998).

7.1.2 The natural Kempton Park gravel, [4], was overlain by a layer of clayey silt 'brickearth', [3]. This deposit was also recorded throughout the area of the watching brief but varied in thickness between 0.20m to 0.30m. This sterile and homogenous natural deposit was recorded consistently at c. 2.90m OD.

7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

7.2.1 Sealing the natural brickearth deposit [3] was a layer of reworked natural brickearth, [2]. This 'dirty' brickearth deposit varied in thickness from a maximum of 0.50m to 0.40m and was located consistently across the site at c. 3.40m OD. This deposit contained occasional small brick and tile fragments which were undiagnostic but appeared to be post-medieval in general date. No precisely dateable material culture was recovered from the deposit. This layer represented a natural brickearth deposit which was reworked and redeposited as a levelling episode of made ground.

7.3 Phase 3: 19th and 20th century

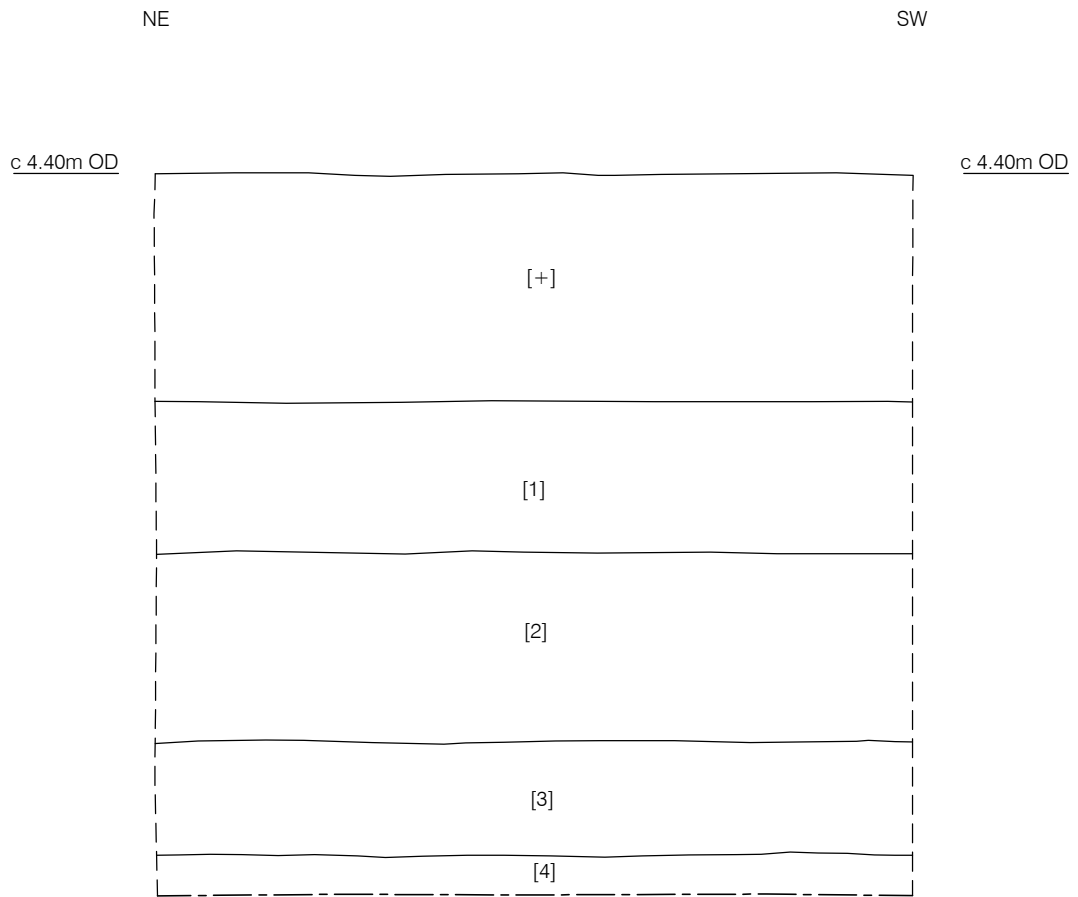
7.3.1 Sealing the reworked dirty brickearth deposit, [2], was an extensive layer of late 19th century/early 20th century made ground, [1]. This deposit was recorded across the entirety of the site and varied in thickness between a maximum of 0.60m and 0.40m. This layer was located at c. 3.80m OD. Recovered from this layer was a small assemblage of pottery dating to the late 19th century. This illustrates this made ground deposit to be associated with redevelopment of the site in the late 19th to early 20th century.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 A number of modern intrusions were recorded during the watching brief, specifically in the northeastern and southwestern extremes of the site. In the northeastern area of the watching brief a number large brick inspection pits truncated through all underlying deposits and into the natural gravel. At the southwestern end a large underground tank also truncated through all deposits into the natural gravel. All these modern intrusions would have totally removed any potential underlying archaeological features or deposits.
- 7.4.2 The archaeological sequence encountered during the watching brief was capped by a layer of brick rubble levelling upon which was a concrete slab, which represented the modern ground level. These deposits had a combined thickness of 0.60m with the concrete surface being located at a general level of c. 4.40m OD.

8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The earliest deposit recorded during the watching brief was the underlying natural sandy gravel. This deposit was recorded throughout the area of the watching brief and is consistent with the known underlying geology as illustrated by the British Geological Survey, the Kempton Park Terrace gravels. This is also consistent with the natural sandy gravel recorded during the trial pits (Moore 2012). Sealing the natural Kempton Park gravels was a layer of natural brickearth. This was also located throughout the area but varied somewhat in thickness across the site. The presence of this natural brickearth illustrates that this area of the site remained relatively undisturbed by development throughout the historic period demonstrating a potential for the survival of archaeological features. No features however were encountered during the watching brief.
- 8.2 The earliest apparent human activity recorded during the watching brief was a layer of dirty brickearth which sealed the natural brickearth described above. This deposit contained small undiagnostic fragments of brick and tile that appeared to be post-medieval and illustrates the layer to have been a reworked natural deposit, most likely lain down as made ground. An equivalent deposit was recorded during the trial pits and contained pottery which dated to the post-medieval period; specifically the 16th and 17th centuries (Moore 2012), confirming a post-medieval date for the deposit encountered during the watching brief.
- 8.3 Sealing the reworked brickearth was a sequence of 19th century made ground deposits. This layer of made ground extended throughout the site and contained a small pottery group dating to the late 19th century. This extensive made ground reflects continued development of the area in the site from the late 19th century and into the early 20th century.
- 8.4 A number of 20th century intrusions were encountered within the watching brief area. In the southwestern end of the watching brief area a large underground tank was encountered which truncated all deposits beyond the natural gravel. A number of deep brick and concrete interceptor pits also truncated all deposits beyond the natural gravel in the northeastern end of the watching brief area. These various modern intrusions related directly the building previously extant on the site which was constructed in the second half of the 20th century.
- 8.5 The 20th century deposits were capped by a layer of brick rubble bedding for the concrete slab which formed the modern surface level.
- 8.6 Despite the apparent undisturbed nature of the underlying natural stratigraphy in the vast majority of the watching brief area no archaeological features were encountered. Nor indeed was any material culture pre-dating the late 19th century. The re-worked brickearth deposit, from which was recovered 16th and 17th century pottery during the trial pits, illustrates limited activity during this period on the site. But nothing relating or comparable to the 16th century 'Salamanca Place Group' of pottery wasters found on the site in the 1960s was encountered during the watching brief. This suggests that this unpublished pottery group was most likely within some form of localised discreet feature such as a pit.



Section 1
Representative section, north west facing



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JB 05/09/12

Figure 3
Section 1
1:20 at A4

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of Telford Homes.
- 9.2 The author would like to thank Peter Moore for project management and editing, and Josephine Brown for the illustrations.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, PCA

Plate 1: Southeast facing view of Section 1



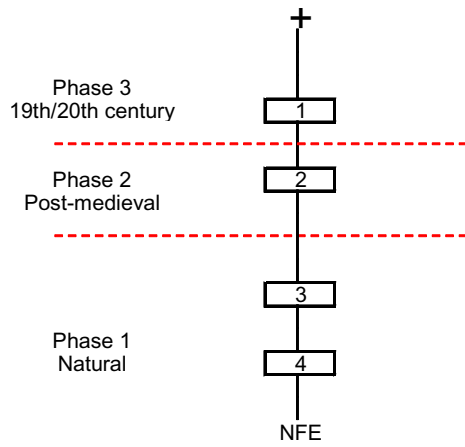
Plate 2: Southern view of large modern brick truncation



11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Phase	Level (m OD)	Comments
1	Layer	3	3.80	Late Post-Medieval made ground
2	Layer	2	3.40	Post-medieval reworked brickearth made ground
3	Layer	1	2.90	Natural clay silt 'brickearth'
4	Layer	1	2.60	Natural terrace gravel

12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX



13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-133195

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Black Prince Road, Lambeth, London Borough of Lambeth, SE1 7HB
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief on ground works for a new development recorded natural terrace gravel consistent with the known Kempton Park gravel member overlain by a natural layer of 'brickearth'. This was sealed by a reworked dirty 'brickearth' deposit equivalent to the layer recorded during the trial pits which contained 16th and 17th century pottery. This was then overlain by late 19th/early 20th century made ground and modern concrete.
Project dates	Start: 15-08-1012 End: 17-08-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BPN12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON LAMBETH LAMBETH Land at Black Prince Road and Salamanca Place, Lambeth

Postcode SE1 7HB

Study area 300.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 3059 7867 51 0 51 29 28 N 000 07 07 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 2.40m Max: 2.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator CgMs Consulting

Project director/manager Peter Moore

Project supervisor Neil Hawkins

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Telford Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"

Digital Media available "Spreadsheets", "Text"

Paper Archive LAARC

recipient

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished available Text"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 826 761
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

